THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Vol. XXVI. FRIDAY, October 18, 1811. No. 1298

PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL In Market Street, next door to the corner of Front Street.

Terms of Publication.

The PITTSBURGH GAZETTE is published every Friday morning, at Three Dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his paper, at the expiration of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, and Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when continued a year, a deduction of 20 per cent will be made.

Persons sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness and dispatch.*

RANAWAY

On Monday night, the 7th instant, an apprentice to the Printing business, named

ALEXANDER CUMMINGS,

He is about 18 years old, small and slender for his age, sandy hair. I will give *Five Dollars* to any person who will apprehend and secure him in jail, so that I may punish him for his ingratitude.

JOHN SCULL.

Pittsburgh, October 9, 1811.

N. B. Those printers with whom I exchange papers will oblige me by inserting this two or three times.

WILLIAM JACK,

CURRIER,

INFORMS the people of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he has opened a Shop in the south west corner of the Diamond, next door to Mr. Fulton's Store, and near Mr. M'Clurg's, where he has an assortment of the different kinds of LEATHER, which he will sell on good terms. Persons wishing to purchase leather will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

Tanners may have a generous price for all kinds of leather in the ruff, by applying as above.

Pittsburgh, October 2, 1811.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of levari facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 11th day of November next, the following property, to wit:

A certain Tract of Land, called "St. Mathew," situate on the north west side of the Ohio, in the county of Westmoreland (now the county of Allegheny) in the third district of donation land, No. 139, beginning at a post on the bank of said river, thence by lot No. 138, north 291 perches to a post, thence by lot No. 134, east 163 perches to a post, thence by Samuel Nicholson's district south 354 perches to a chesnut oak on the bank of said river, thence down the same 177 perches to the place of beginning, containing 310 acres, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances; the property of *David Duff*, at the suit of James Duff, assignee of John Smith, who was assignee of William Henderson

Wm. WUSTHOFF, *Sheriff*.

Pittsburgh, October 7, 1811.

Broke into the inclosure of the subscriber, a small dark bay *MARE*, with a bob tail, and small star in her forehead. I request the owner to come forward and prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

WILLIAM ANDERSON.

Pittsburgh, October 7, 1811.

AN APPRENTICE

Is wanted at the Office of this Gazette.—A lad of 15 or 16 years of age, of sober and industrious habits, will be taken on liberal terms.

FOR SALE.

TWO valuable Tracts of Land, containing 459 acres, situate on Brush creek, in Westmoreland county; there is between 50 and 60 acres cleared on these tracts, a part of which is meadow, and more can be made, as there is a considerable quantity of first rate bottom on the creek; there is also excellent sugar camps, coal banks, and limestone on the land, and a good mill seat on the creek; it is about three-quarters of a mile from the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Greensburgh, and adjoins lands of Col. John Irwin and James Irwin. Also, one small Tract of Land, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, containing 50 acres, adjoining lands of Col. James O'Hara, and others. Also, a Tract of Donation Land, in the 3d district, No. 591. The above property is part of the real estate of William Elliot, late of Pitt township, deceased. Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying to M. James Irwin, living near the land in Westmoreland county, or to the subscribers.

HENRY NOBLE,
GEORGE WALLACE.

August 30, 1811. tf

NAIL MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber having lately removed from Wheeling to Pittsburgh, informs the public, that he has commenced manufacturing all sorts of

Wrought and Cut Nails,
BRADS AND SPRIGS,

on the west side of Wood Street, second door from the corner of Front Street, opposite *Mr. Robinson's Warehouse*; where he intends keeping a general assortment for sale, and hopes, from a long practical knowledge of the business, to be able to give satisfaction to all those who may please to favour him with their custom.—Orders will be particularly attended to, and the utmost despatch used.

DAVID IRWIN.

October 5, 1811.

N. B. Two or three apprentices are wanted. Boys from 12 to 14 years of age would be preferred. None need apply but those who can come well recommended.

SAMUEL KINGSTON,

Respectfully informs the inhabitants of Pittsburgh, that his

NIGHT SCHOOL

will commence on the 14th of October, instant, in the *Stone House* in Second Street, where he keeps his day school.

N. B. Hours of attendance from six till nine o'clock. October 7, 1811.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE tract of Land, containing about 300 acres, near 100 acres cleared in three tenements, and a small orchard, situated in Pitt township, on both sides of the great road from Braddock's Field by the Bullock Pens to Pittsburgh, and adjoining lands of Judge M'Dowell, Rhinehart Antis, and others. Part in cash and the residue in Iron and well assorted Merchandize, will be taken in payment. For particulars apply to Mr THOMAS WALLACE, Pittsburgh or to the subscriber near the premises.

JAMES HORNER.

October 7th 1811. 5t

A WET NURSE.

WANTED a *WET NURSE*, with a good breast of milk; one without a child would be preferred. Enquire of

JEREMIAH BARKER.

Pittsburgh, October 3, 1811.

Just received and for Sale a large quantity of

MUSKRAT & RACOON SKINS,

Pot-ash, Alkaline-salts, Lake Salt, Feathers, and *Country Sugar*. The Racoon and Muskrats will be sent to Philadelphia in a few weeks if not sold.

Wanted, a few barrels Whiskey, and 10 or 20 dozen Wool Hats

I will deliver Salt now for Whiskey and Highwines in the spring.

F. B. HOLMES.

Pittsburgh, October 3, 1811.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by bond, note or book account, for more than six months, are requested to make payment without delay, which will prevent trouble and costs.

WOOLMAN GIBSON.

Pittsburgh, October 3, 1811.

TO LET

A well finished frame House, in Fourth street, between Market and Ferry streets. For terms apply as above.

HOOP POLES WANTED.

ONE DOLLAR per hundred will be given, by the subscriber, for good stout Barrel Hoop Poles, if delivered during this month; also, a good steady Cooper wanted.

WILLIAM LE LACHEUR.

Pittsburgh, October 3, 1811.

FOR SALE,

THREE Lots of Ground on Strawberry-alley, in the Borough of Pittsburgh. Each Lot is 25 feet front and 60 feet deep, and well situated between Liberty and Smithfield Streets. The terms will be reasonable. For further particulars apply to *John Poyntz*, or to the subscriber.

ROBERT BALDWIN.

October 2, 1811. tf

EVENING SCHOOL.

R. CHRISTY respectfully informs the inhabitants of Pittsburgh, that his *Evening School* will commence on Monday the 7th of October, in the room occupied by his day school.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 26, 1811.

SELECT SCHOOL.

J. GRAHAM proposes to open a *SELECT SCHOOL* on the 15th of October ensuing, in a spacious room immediately over the store of *Mr. Thomas Algeo*, Market street. The several branches of an English and classical education will be taught. The School will be limited to *forty* pupils. Apply for terms of tuition to *J. GRAHAM* or to the Rev. *DAVID GRAHAM*, at the house lately occupied by the Rev. Mr. Steele, deceased.

Pittsburgh, September 30, 1811.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Fayette township, Allegheny county, on the waters of Miller's run, between Coulter's mill and Noblesburgh, a brown STEER. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

DARBY DONLEAVY.

September 28, 1811.

FROM THE GLEANER.

From the Desk of poor Robert the Scribe.

What great effects from little causes spring
What wealth does labor well directed bring

A single stroke of an axe is of little consequence, yet by the continual application of that small power, properly directed, what amazing effects are produced! The sturdy oak and lofty pine do not singly own its power, but whole forests fall before it, and the wilderness becomes a garden.

Industry, well directed, will give any man a competence in ten years.—The greatest industry misapplied is useless.

My neighbour Samuel Steady, is not only an industrious man, but his industry is applied directly to one object. His hammer is heard at the crowing of the cock, and the fire blazes in his shop during the winter's evenings, from the 20th of September to the 20th of March, according to the Saybrook Platform. Go to his shop at any time of the day and bespeak a plane-iron or a plough-share, or a gate or gridiron, you are sure to be promptly supplied. The consequence is, his old purse is filled with dollars, and his cellar well stored with beef, pork and cider, "and that's what I call comfortable." Although suitably liberal, and enjoying the good things of life as he goes on, ten years of health will enable him to buy the best plantation in the country.

But then there's my young friend Nathan National; he is the busiest and most industrious mortal in existence; but as the old saying is, "he has too many irons in the fire," and with all his industry he goes behind hand.

He has a fine farm; but instead of pursuing the cultivation of it, he flies off and seizes every new object that occurs. Last year, after having sown a number of fields of grain, he resolved to rent his farm, sell the grain on the ground, buy a team, and go to hauling; for by a nice calculation, he had proved that money might be made by it. A team was produced; but after one or two trips, National concluded to sell his team, build a mill, and go largely into the lumbering. The dam was completed, the irons made, and three-fourths of the expence incurred, when by a nice calculation (for no one makes nicer calculations) he found that an oil mill would afford the best profit; and to work he went with great industry building an oil mill. I happened to go by a week or two afterwards, and the whole organization of the mill was undergoing an alteration to fit it up for a cotton and woolen manufactory.

A quizzical neighbour of mine intends to-morrow to propose to him to abandon his present object and to enter largely into the manufacture of flour; I have not the least doubt but Nathan will readily accede to his proposal.

So, sirs, with all his industry and expence, he is neither benefiting himself nor the public. Such a course continued ten years, would sink the best farm in the country.

INTERESTING ARTICLE.

[The following communication was handed us by a gentleman, who is witness to the facts therein stated; and who thinks notwithstanding the appearance of eccentricity which the narrative gives, that Mr. Lambert and his associates will found an important and high valuable settlement.]

Bos. Gaz.

COPY

Know all men by these presents, that I *Jonathan Lambert*, late of Salem, in the state of Massachusetts, United States of America, mariner and citizen thereof, have this 4th day of Feb. in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and eleven, taken absolute possession of the Islands of Tristan de Cunha, so called, viz: The Great Island, and the other two known by the names of Inaccessible and Nightingale Islands; solely for myself and my heirs forever: with the right of conveying the whole or any part thereof, to one or more persons, by deed of sale, free gift, or otherwise, as I, or they, (my heirs) may hereafter think fitting or proper.

And as no European, or any other power whatever, has hitherto publickly claimed the said Islands, by right of discovery, or act of possession, therefore be it known to all nations, tongues and languages that from and ever after the date of this public instrument, I constitute my individual self the proprietor of the above mentioned Islands, grounding my right and claim on the rational and sure principles of absolute occupancy, and as much holding and possessing all the rights, titles or immunities properly belonging to a proprietor by the usage of nations.

In consequence of this right and title by me assumed and established, I do further declare, that the said Islands shall in future be denominated the islands of Refreshment, the great Island bearing that name in particular and the landing place on the north side, a little to the east of Cascade, to be called Reception and which shall be the place of my residence. The Isle formerly called Inaccessible shall henceforth be called Pintard Island, and that known by the name of Nightingale Isle shall now be called Lovely Island.

And I do further declare, that the cause of said act set forth in that instrument originated in the desire and determination of preparing for myself and family a home where I can enjoy life without embarrasments which have hitherto constantly attended me, and procure for us an interest and property, by means of which a competance may be ever secured and remain, if possible, far removed beyond the reach of CHICANERY and ordinary misfortune.

For the above purpose I intend paying the strictest attention to husbandry, presuming when it is known in the world that refreshments may be obtained in my residence, all vessels of what ever description and belonging to what ever nation, will visite me for that purpose, and by a fair open traffic, supply themselves with those articles of which they may be in need.—And do hereby invite all those who may want refreshment to come to Reception, where, by laying oposite the Cascade, they will be immediately visited by a boat from the shore, and speedily supplied with such things as the Island may produce at a reasonable price.

And be it further known, that by virtue of the aforesaid right and authority above mentioned, I have adopted a flag which shall for ever be the known and acknowledged standard flag of these Islands, And that a white flag shall be the known, and considered as the common flag for any vessel or vessels, in the merchant service, which may now or hereafter belong to any inhabitants of these Islands.

And lastly be it known, that I hold myself and my people, in the course of our traffic and intercourse with any other people, to be bound by the principles of hospitality and good fellowship and the laws of nations (if any there are) as established by the best writers on that subject, and by no other laws whatever, until time may produce particular contracts or other engagemetts.

J. LAMBERT.

Witness to this signature.

ANDREW MILLET.

From the TRENTON FEDERALIST.

STATE OF THE NATION.

The pressure of the non-importation act, and the dissolution of the bank of the United States, are continually augmenting the embarrassments and distress of the commercial classes of our citizens, and thence their ruinous effects are extended to all other descriptions of the community. The directors of the bank with a very laudable spirit, have endeavoured to draw in their large capital as slowly as possible consistent with the interest of the institution; but their loans being very extensive, and these constantly contracting, added to other embarrassments which trade has so long experienced, cause numerous bankruptcies to take place, especially in our large cities. The ruin which the blind policy of our rulers has thus brought upon the country becomes daily more alarming, and sweeps like a pestilence hundreds and hundreds from active life. To add to the public distress, which this state of things has produced, the prevailing, or ruling party, are madly crying out for war—Every species of excitement is employed to render a conflict with Great-Britain acceptable and *desirable* to the people.

But let the people, and especially the farmers consider, what *war will lead to*. The moment that this measure is adopted, our revenue, already greatly diminished, will scarcely be sufficient to pay those who collect it. How then will the expences of government be paid? What shall we have to depend upon for defraying the charges of war. The merchants are already impoverished—the great cities will scarcely be able to support their own poor—we have no money in our treasury—and therefore TAXES ON LAND must ensue—there is no other resource—and these *will come* when the produce of our farms will scarcely pay the expences of carrying it to market.

Our citizens ought to reflect upon these things.—If the democrats are not checked in their wild career, before another year is passed away, these evils of their doings will be brought home to every man's door. The leaders of the party—office holders, and office hunters will strive to drown these admonitions by the cries of *tory—British Federalists* and the like. But remember that they once strove to deceive you by the same *nick names* bestowed on your WASHINGTON, and with the aid of the same *Citizen Genet*, now active in their ranks, sought to involve you in a war with Great-Britain to subserve the interests of France.

FRENCH FINANCE.

The Paris papers contain a translation of M. Regnaud's report on the French finances for 1811; we subjoin the following account of what is called in France the Cadastre, with which we have been favoured by a correspondent. It is a measure, he observes, which is little understood in England, but which is likely to effect an important change in the financial system of France. *Lon. paper.*

The Cadastre is a survey by actual admeasurement of every parish, nay, of every field in France, for the purpose of ascertaining the exact proportion of land tax which each land owner or farmer is to pay. The land is afterwards valued by a kind of jury, taken from among the parishioners; and a plan of the parish, with the valuation of each field, is sent to the minister of finances. One copy of it is given to the head of the department, and another remains with the mayor of the parish.

This Cadastre is not an invention of the present government of France; the idea originated long before the revolution, with a set of theoretical statesmen, known under the name of Economists; and who, although well meaning men, contributed powerfully to the fall of the monarchy, by the prevalency their theories had obtained. A leading tenet of those philosophers was, that agriculture alone was really productive to the state; it followed, of course, that the state was to look exclusively to it for its support—but in their romantic notions of justice, the burden they thus laid inadvertantly on the agriculture they wished to foster, would not be equally supported by all, unless an actual survey and valuation of all the lands should actually take place. So prevalent were those ideas in France at the beginning of the revolution, that most of the cahiers or written instructions given to the deputies of the National Convention by their constituents, contained a recommendation of the Cadastre.

Bonaparte thus found the idea thoroughly established; and soon discerned the advantages he might derive from it. The Cadastre will put every acre of land in France as completely at his disposal, as the laws of the conscription mark every man for his soldier. When in want of his supplies, he will only have to calculate how much an additional franc on each acre will settle the business. The increase of revenue he will thus acquire will be as sudden as it will be great; for it is well known, that in the parishes already assessed according to the Cadastre, land has been estimated at the value it had in 1790, and the tax laid accordingly; whereas the fact is, that in those districts the least injured by the continental system, the value of land has since that period fallen one half, and much more in those parts where the produce of the land was chiefly intended for foreign markets.

It appears, that this new system, which will afford such resources to the enemy, is to be put in activity during the year 1813. At that epoch the French system of taxation is, as stated by M. Regnaud, to extend to Holland; it may be concluded, therefore, that the whole empire will be under the same regulations.

From the New-York Evening Post, September 28.

A curious Sea Turtle.—Yesterday forenoon about thirty miles south east of Sandy Hook, a species of Sea Turtle, weighing upwards of 800 pounds, was taken by the crew of the pilot boat schooner Young Pilot. He measures three feet two inches round the neck, is seven feet long, 8 feet in circumference, and seven and an half feet from the extremity of one fin to the other—is a coal black all over, and has five ridges on his back resembling the sturgeon. When struck with the harpoon by Mr. Samuel Coon, one of the branch pilots, he took a slanting direction from the boat's yawl, and soon run out all the line to which it was made fast, and came well nigh taking the boat under. After a struggle of about two hours, they succeeded in securing him, and this morning he was landed at the Coffee-House Slip. He is said to be a Trunk Turtle, a native of the East-Indies, and is the first of the kind ever seen on this coast.

THE MISER.

The following beautiful allegory is extracted from Mr. Knap's Oration, delivered before the Merrimack Humane Society (Newburyport, Massachusets) at their late anniversary.

"Charity, in walking her rounds of duty, met a rich but hard hearted man, who had that day, made thousands by a successful speculation: she asked of him a little portion of his great wealth to assist her in softening the woes of human life, she pointed to an hospital full of maniacs under her care; the ravings of madness and the wailings of despair pierced the air around them, but they did not enter his marble bosom. She next directed his attention to a hovel, in which was seated an old man, broken with misfortunes, and bowed down with years; he was wringing the cold dews of the night from his matted and silvered hair;—mark him, says Charity, he is an aged patriot, who has thrice saved his country—a Bellisarius, driven from his home by a faction, and obliged to beg his bread, and wander in exile; look at his tears, how eloquently they plead in his cause; the monster dispised the patriot's worth. She then showed him an orphan band, and described with pity's

fervor their constant sufferings, and their deceased parent's virtues; he listened, out his adamantine breast would not receive the holy influence of charity—but she, in pity to the wretch, was unwilling to leave him, and entreated him to give her something for a life-boat to float on the river which rolled rapidly by them; she mentioned the frequent fate of unhappy travellers plunged in the waves; at that instant a youth, full of life and gaity, was seen in the current, managing with careless and ignorant hand the skiff which bore him.—Charity noticed his danger, and the churl saw and exclaimed (great God! my only son. The words had scarcely escaped his lips, when the boat dashed against the rock; the youth bore up against his fate awhile, but Charity could not relieve him, for she had no means. and he sunk forever. The angel of mercy had spread his wings to bring succour, but Eternal Justice forbade his flight; for the register of Heaven did not contain any good deed of his father nor was there any prayer, nor any blessing for his welfare, written in the book of life. He wandered wild and insane until Charity, unmindfull of her wrongs, led him to her hospital of maniacs, and begged the bread for his support; for strangers had seize lon his possessions, and aliens devoured his sustenance."

HISTORY.

The famous Hannibal, who is considered one of the greatest generals of antiquity, was not more than twenty six years of age when he commenced his celebrated expedition into Italy. He departed from Carthage, and in the short space of five months and an half reached the plains of Piedmont, after having traversed, in defiance of the obstacles of nature and the efforts of man, the Ebro, the Pyrenees, Rhone and the Alps. It would not be candid to judge of the labours of this march from the condition of Spain and Italy in modern times. These countries at present have tolerable roads and are inhabited by a civilized people; but at the period that Hannibal invaded Italy, the routes were less penetrable, and the inhabitants for a great part were barbarians. His march cost him no more than one half the number of his soldiers; for he left Spain at the head of sixty thousand men, and when he arrived in Italy he could not count more than twenty five thousand. With this small number of troops he found himself at an immense distance from his country, environed on every side by powerful and angry enemies, without the possibility of retreat, and without apparent resources. Such was the critical situation of Hannibal, in which his intrepid soul, fearless of danger, appeared to glory. Indeed it required a spirit of romantic valour, and firm composure that no accident could ruffle, to extricate him from his difficulties. His first exploit was the taking of Turin; shortly after which he defeated on the Tessino, Scipio, one of the Roman consuls, and on the Trebia he totally overthrew his colleague, the presumptious Sempronius. Pursuing his successes with ardor, he traversed the Appennines, penetrated into Tuscany through dreadful marshes, and for four days proceeded up to his middle in water. From these fatigues and the insalubrity of putrid exhalations, Hannibal lost an eye. At last he overtook the rash Flaminius on the borders of the lake Thrasimene, where he overcame and slew him.—At this moment Rome had been lost but for the prudence of Fabius. Hannibal unable to bring Fabius to action, employed himself and forces in the central parts of Italy, subduing and ravaging different portions of it, and watching a favourable opportunity for some new blow against his chief enemy. This opportunity soon presented itself. The wise Fabius whose dilatory mode of warfare had rendered him unpopular with his fellow citizens, was thrown aside, and imprudent Varro appointed in his stead. Varro lost the battle of Cannae, where it is said, there perished seventy thousand Romans. Hannibal sent to the senate of Carthage, as part of the fruits of his victory, a bushel of gold rings, taken from the Roman nobility (so great was the slaughter) who was left dead on the field of battle.

Here it has become a reproach to Hannibal, that he did not march directly to Rome. But was it, in fact, an error, or could he under all the various circumstances, act otherwise than he did? Opinions are divided on the subject. Be it as it may, after the victory of Cannae he overran the country in various directions by marches and counter marches, subdued many cities, deprived the Romans of their allies, and took up his winter quarters at Capua. The pleasing but pernicious indulgences which his troops there experienced, enfeebled their spirit and relaxed their discipline. It is certain that from this period the successes and the good fortune of Hannibal ceased. He commenced, indeed, the siege of Rome; but he was compelled to raise it; finding himself perpetually harrassed by the enemy, who had retaken Capua and Tarentum. Meanwhile, a hostile faction at Carthage deprived him of all succours from thence. His brother Asdrubal, in conducting reinforcements to him from Spain across the Alps, was defeated and killed.—The young Scipio, whose brilliant exploits had rendered him a prodigy, having subjugated Spain, transported himself and army to the shores of Carthage. A multitude of circumstances combined to defeat the plans of Hannibal and to free Rome and Italy from his presence. This terrible enemy of the Romans was finally constrained to return and defend his own country.—It is said that he shed tears on leaving Italy, where for sixteen years, in a delightful country, he had exhibited a victorious career, and was accustomed to regard his conquests as his patrimony.

Hannibal and Scipio encountered one another at Zama, on the Carthaginian territory; and these two celebrated heroes decided in a single day the destinies of the two most powerful nations of the world. Hannibal was vanquished, although, according to the testimony of his antagonist, he surpassed his former actions in this unfortunate battle. Scipio obtained a complete victory; and from that day Rome knew no rival in the universe. Hannibal eventually became a solitary wanderer in foreign countries, his name and his genius a terror to the Romans; till wearied with misfortunes he put a period to his existence by a dose of poison, which he carried about him, concealed in a ring for that purpose.

From the American Mercury.

THE COMET.—Time whose wheels are constantly rolling forward, has brought to our view a comet of our system, which perhaps has been for hundreds of years flying with inconceivable velocity through the vast fields of ether, millions of miles beyond the ken of mortal sight. It is in our meridian, and about in our zenith at 12 o'clock, and may be seen in the N. W. about 7 o'clock in the evening. its tail at present may be computed at 784,000 miles in length, and is constantly increasing as the comet approaches the sun.

The human mind uncultivated with science, is hurried with a thousand emotions, when they view this uncommon blaze of light streaming through the azure concave. But few of us now living have ever had an opportunity of seeing one of those splendid orbs of Heaven's architect; though it is is understood that there are 21 comets belonging to our system, which perform their evolutions round the sun in every direction in longer and shorter periods. However only three of the above have been calculated to any degree of certainty.

Comets are solid bodies like our earth; they perform their revolution in vast ecliptick orbits, which brings them nearer to the sun in one part of their revolution. Whenever they approach the sun, there are fine streams of light which seems to issue from the body of the comet in the form of a tail, and is considered to arise from the intense heat they receive from the sun. These tails diminish as the comet recedes from the sun, and finally disappear.

From the Gleaner.

"THE PROSPECT BEFORE US,"

Is indeed gloomy. Whichsoever way we turn our eyes, a horizon clouded with storms rises to our view. At home our people are divided, and distracted are our councils. A people, intelligent, liberal and patriotic, never complain without cause. Councils, whose prime attributes are wisdom and patriotism, rarely are divided. In the loud and increasing complaints of the people—In the distraction of our rulers, the good man sees much to deplore and little to console.

The numerous bankruptcies in our seaports—the ruin of commerce—the low prices of our produce to the farmer, the scarcity of money, are fearful harbingers of our approaching trouble. Difficulties thicken around us—public confidence is destroyed—our national revenue so low, that for two years, millions have been borrowed to pay our ordinary expences.! Even if our rulers were honest, their want of capacity, so strongly indicated by the unpromising situation into which they have brought the national affairs, would excite in every good mind the most fearful apprehensions for the future.

Rushing into the vortex of a foreign war—without a navy—our seaports unprotected—our treasury empty—our people groaning with the weight of a ruined commerce, and pressed by the scarcity of money—the produce of the farmer hardly sufficient to pay the transportation to market, and our councils divided: the present prospect is indeed gloomy *and shades and darkness rest upon the future.* Genius of liberty protect us!

"*Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few.*" How completely is this observation verified by the present situation of our country. The politicians of the Washington School were turned out to satisfy *party spirit*; but who has been benefitted by the change. Some scores of office-hunters have been gratified.—This man is a justice—that a judge—one has a salary from the public—others are majors, colonels or generals, *without salaries*, but their vanity is tickled, if their *pockets are not filled*, But what benefit has the great body of the people experienced from all this. There is not perhaps a considerable Farmer, but has been taxed for several years past, from 2 to 3 or 500 dollars a year by this change from Washington policy to democratick experiments, As to the merchants who buy in produce, there is no calculating their losses. It took some time for these democrats to break down the Washington system; but of late they seem to have got the complete mastery of it. The black cloud that hangs over us, expands and thickens—the merchant is dismayed—and the farmer sees the abundant products of his assiduous labour daily sinking in price. with the melancholy prospect that they will shortly become a drug in the market. The only places where Bonaparte and our own rulers permit a free trade, are already over-stocked, ere the abundant produce of the late and approaching harvests are brought forward. The prices, when these come into the market must fall lower and lower, till they will scarcely pay the transportation to our seaports. We do not pretend that good prices for produce always depend upon the conduct of administration, nor that it is in their power always to insure prosperity to the country; but when they absolutely interdict commerce and trade, by long embargoes and non-importation acts there is no mistaking the cause of our embarrassments.

From the New York Evening Post.

Ministerial papers and ministerial measures.—The American world is alive with expectations and anxieties, about the measures of next congress, and the course to be pursusd by the administration. What we are to look for, no one ventures to conjecture. Until the time arrives, every eye is directed to the National Intelligencer, to discover some ray of light there.—Hitherto in vain. The last number however, is so big with suggestions, and significant hints, and impenetrable mysteries, that all the newspapers of all sides, are as busy as bees in copying it, and accompanying it with remarks and guesses, according to the sagacity of the different editors.—They are generally agreed that the following sentence imports war:

"In numerous cases, solicitors for peace, we have forborne to draw the sword where the most palpable justice would have been on our side—Having pursued this course, and convinced mankind of the sincerity of our purpose to be on friendly and equal terms with all nations, the time has arrived, when further forbearance can scarcely fail exposing us to the imputation of pusillanimity."

This is certainly manly; Sir, it is capital. The time is arrived, when, if we continue any longer in peace, we shall scarcely fail of being called a nation of cowards! And how long is it since we have been so nice of our honour? I have at this moment lying before me, an extract from an official letter, taken from the Paris Moniteur itself, in which I find we are called "a pusillanimous nation, without energy and without honour," more than 12 months ago. "Every flag, (says the Moniteur) which a feeble and pusillanimous nation suffers to be insulted and denationalized, can no longer be recognized as neutral." And now the ministerial paper tells us, with great gravity, that the time has arrived, that if we do not go to war, we shall be exposed to the imputation of pusillanimity.—Good la! shall we! The Intelligencer goes on:

"Indeed, if possible, a stronger motive must shape our future step. Our honour is pledged, and good faith is too precious to allow it to be sullied. Wherever that leads, however encompassed by perils or sacrifices, it is our duty to follow."

And so "our honour is pledged"—pledged to whom and for what? There can be but one meaning. Pledged to Bonaparte to fight England.—What a pity the French party are quite so sanguine! I am really afraid they'll be disappointed after all.

"That these sentiments will animate and guide Congress we have no doubt. They ought to regulate the conduct of every American."

To be sure they ought; and whats to hinder it? If we read on, we shall find out what's to hinder it.

"But should party spirit, from its untoward disposition to oppose every thing proposed by the friends of the administration, dictate different principles."

Yes, the minority is to hinder. As sure as a gun, the minority are to vote down the majority, they are to "dictate to the majority different principles," and then they will be answerable for all that happens. This is what we call laying an anchor to the windward.

"What steps will he taken be congress in the exigency of our affairs, it is altogether premature to pourtray. Indeed what that exigency will be is itself at present most uncertain."

Alas! and alack!
We're all thrown aback!

Only ten sentences ago, nothing but a war with England could save us from being called cowards by France; now it "is altogether premature to pourtray" what steps congress will take. And indeed I am fully of the same opinion, for after submitting to being called cowards more than fifty times already, I cannot think the apprehension of being called so once more ought to have any great weight. The editor finishes with a comfortable hint to those who dread a war as the worst of all evils.

"The wisdom of the legislature will be called upon to decide whether the duration of free states is compatible with an immence armed force, either land or naval."

I think it pretty clear, that, if it is the opinion of the administration that a large force of any sort is incompatible with our existance as a nation, it is not in contemplation to have such a force, and consequently that it is not their intention to go to war, even if they incur the risk of being called pusillanimous again.

I beg the public to observe and take good notice, that it is not the Federal pressess who deprecate war, or any one word to discourage the administration from engageing in it. The language which we hold may be expressed in a word: Who would not prefer meeting a glorious death in the field to ignoble suicide?

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, *October* 18, 1811.

☞ JUST RECEIVED
At the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, an elegant assortment of Type, of the newest fashion, for printing handbills, &c. &c.

STEAM BOAT.

With pleasure we announce, that the Steam Boat lately built at this place by Mr. Rosevelt, (from an experiment made on Tuesday last) fully answers the most sanguine expectations that were formed of her sailing.

She is 150 feet keel, 450 tons burthen, and built with the best materials and in the most substantial manner.—Her cabin is elegant, and the accommodations for passengers not surpassed.

We are told that she is intended as a regular packet between Natchez and New-Orleans.

ELECTION.

Thomas Baird is elected state senator, for the district composed of the counties of Allegheny, Beaver and Butler.

Samuel Scott, William Marks, Jr. James Scott and Joseph Reed, are elected members of assembly for Allegheny and Butler counties.

Philip Gilland commissioner for Allegheny county.

Westmoreland county—James Brady is re-elected senator; and Thomas Pollock, James Montgomery and Geo. Plummer, are elected to the assembly.

Washington county—Richard Donaldson, Joshua Dickerson, Thomas M'Call and Robert Anderson, members of assembly.

The following is a statement of the distances from Harrisburgh to Pittsburgh, by the northern and the southern routes—for which we are indebted to one of the commissioners appointed to survey the different routes. We have seen the report of the commissioners to the governor, which strongly recommends the southern route as the best and nearest for a turnpike road.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Distances from Harrisburgh to Pittsburgh, noting the most public places, viz. Towns, Ferrys, Taverns, &c.

	Miles	Qrs.	Perches
From Harrisburgh to M'Callisters	6	1	35
Clarks Ferry	8	0	33
Fettermans Ferry	9	3	28
Millers town	5	1	50
Thompsons-town	5	0	61
Mifflin-town	9	3	72
Lewis town	11	2	10
Waynesburgh	11	0	59
Drakes Ferry	11	2	6
Huntingdon	10	3	62
Alexandria	7	1	11
Waterstred	2	2	6
Whitacres	4	1	76
Duncans	3	2	47
Lehmars	2	2	5
Franks-town	4	1	68
Hollidaysburgh	2	1	56
Logans	5	3	0
Williams's	4	0	79
Munster	5	1	21
Ebensburgh	7	0	6
Beulah	2	0	17
Ragars	6	0	4
Armagh	10	1	46
Barrs	5	1	21
Lintners	5	1	78
Doty's	6	2	71
Dennistons-town	4	3	0
Shields's	6	3	30
Stauntons	8	0	41
Litles	3	3	31
Wilsons	5	0	79
Black Horse	5	3	35
Hills	1	2	42
Pittsburgh Borough line	1	2	58
	214	0	62

SOUTHERN ROUTE.

Distances from Pittsburgh to Kelso's Ferry opposite Harrisburgh by the way of Chambersburgh, &c.

	Miles	Qrs.	Perches
From Pittsburgh to Welches tavern	5	2	14
Rippays do.	1	0	64
Thompsons	1	0	13
Powels	3	0	76
	11	0	7
Cavans	2	0	59
Stewards	5	0	80
Col. Irwins	3	2	70
Adamsburgh	2	1	0
Greensburgh	5	3	44
	19	0	53
Eckles	3	2	16
Gibsons	2	3	46
Youngs town	3	2	76
	10	0	58
St. Clairs	2	2	7
Ramseys	4	1	39
	6	3	46
Fishers	3	0	45
Dennistons	7	2	52
Stoys town	7	1	51
	18	0	68
Windles	5	0	79
J. Stotlers	4	0	4
J. Millers	2	2	23
Burns's	2	3	63
Schellsburgh	4	1	68
	19	0	68
Wilsons	6	1	47
Bedford	3	2	68
	9	0	35
Hartleys	6	1	67
Tates	1	1	36
Crossings Juniata	6	1	41
	14	0	64
Horn's	1	1	34
Forks of road on Wrays hill	3	1	62
	4	3	16
Rhearmors	4	0	36
Hill's, Licking creek	3	2	46
M'Connels town	6	2	39
	14	1	41
Loudon town	7	0	66
Campbell's town	5	3	64
Chambersburgh	7	0	44
	20	1	49
Green Village	3	0	40
Shippensburgh	4	2	40
	9	3	8
Dond's	5	1	70
Wakefey's	4	1	12
Moor's	2	2	57
Carlisle	7	0	41
	20	2	0
Neigley's	8	3	3
Kelso's Ferry	6	2	20
	15	1	23
Miles	193	0	25

21 miles 37 perches less than the northern route.

MIDDLE ROUTE.

From Forks of road on Wray's hill to Carlisle.

	Miles	Qrs.	Perches
From Forks of road to Koyler's	3	3	32
Field's	5	2	61
Fort Littleton	4	2	9
	13	3	22
Jamison's	3	3	24
Fannetsburgh	4	2	31
	8	1	55
Roxburry	12	1	50
Rogers's	6	1	16
New-Ville	8	2	27
	14	3	43
Mount Rock	3	3	70
Carlisle	7	0	1
	10	3	71
	60	2	1

4 miles 1 quarter 67 perches less than by Chambersburgh.

Number of bankruptcies in the state of New-York, from September 1st to September 17—*One hundred and eighty-five!!* Whole number since April last, *Sixteen hundred and ninety nine.*

AFFAIRS AT THE MOBILE.

Sometime in August a detachment of Spaniards, took possession of Dolphin Island, which commands the entrance of the Mobile. Fighting is expected to ensue. The Spanish commandant

at Havanna has sent positive orders to suffer no more U. States stores to pass up the Mobile.

We very much regret our occupation of Florida. We fear the jealousies of other parts of Spanish America will in consequence be much excited against us.

Western Spectator.

A letter from a gentleman in New-York to his friend in Trenton, dated 24th ult. says:—"I returned a day or two since from the northward.—During my absence I was at Montreal, where I saw a Mr.——, the principal of the North West Company.—he came back while I was there from the head of lake Superiour, and mentioned to me that he learned from some of the people in the interior, that some time in November last, upon the head waters of the Missouri, and near the great bend, the Indians had killed a party of Americans, consisting of 14 persons. In the pocket of one of the persons killed, who appeared to be the leader of the party, was found a red morocco pocket book, containing some Trenton bank notes. The scalps of the persons killed, and the bank notes, were brought into one of the North West Posts, but no papers by which any names could be discovered. The reason assigned by the Indians for these murders is the killing of a number of Indians by captain Lewis and his party, which they say was done without provocation.

"I give you this information supposing it possible that the persons killed, or some of them, may belong to your city."

Melancholy—A letter received by the editor from Buffalo, dated the 15th inst. informs, that an afflicting accident happened on the 11th instant, on Lake Erie, to a part of the crew of the ship Ranger, bound from Detroit to Black Rock: While lying at Cunninggun island, near Sandusky, Oliver Luther (the captain) captain White, (who sailed as mate) N. Pitney, Wm Johnson, and Daniel M'Pherson, attempted to make shore in the ship's boat: when within half a mile of the shore, the boat broach'd to, filled and sunk, and Luther, White and Pitney, were drowned; the others saved themselves by swimming to the shore.—The ship on the night of the 14th, was overtaken by a squall, dragged anchors, broke cable, and drove aground next morning in Niagara river, below Black Rock; when she came in, there were but three of her crew on board.

Ontario Repository.

The late decree in France, which forbids the marriage of a female worth 6000 francs, or $ 1170 a year, without the leave of the Emperor, is an ungallant and gothic regulation, unworthy of the age in which we live. It smacks strongly of the spirit of the feudal age, when the female ward could not marry without the consent of the liege lord. "The marriage of the vassal," says an elegant writer, "without the consent of the superior, involved the forfeiture of the estate, or was punished with oppressive penalties. The hand might be tendered at the will of the superior. Her beauty was to lose its sweets, and her heart its enjoyment, to feed his avarice, and to gratify his whim. Her relations were often obliged to buy from him a privilege so frightful; and the unfeeling tyrant painted the horrors of its exertion, to extort his demand.'——Does the Emperor mean to carry his rule thus far? Or is it to supply fortunes to his officers, or more probably *to supply his conscription*, by obstructing the privileges of marriage? When we *see* his decree, we shall know more about it.—*Rich. Enq.*

The following instance of gratitude in the peasantry of Ireland, is from the Irish Magazine for June last, printed in Dublin:

"A few days ago, the Rev. Mr. M'Mahon, the parish priest of Sancroft, near Athy, was making a subscription among his parishioners and liberal neighbours to enable him to rebuild his chapel. This circumstance being made known to James Dowling Medlicott, Esq. a protestant gentleman of Youngstown, near Athy, he without delay sent the priest 50l.—Mr. Medlicott, had business in Dublin a few days after; and, during his absence, his grateful neighbours assembled together, to the amount of several hundreds, with plows and harrows, and in a few hours sowed seven acres of oats for their friend and benefactor.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8.

☞ *Further proofs of the Faith of France, in withdrawing her Berlin and Milan Decrees, as they affect US!*

The sloop Express, capt. Pinyard, arrived here yesterday, in 40 days from Oporto, was, on the 18th September, in lat. 30, lon. 33, boarded by a French frigate, who said they were from the Isle of France bound to Brest. They ROBBED the express of *Fifteen Hundred dollars in Specie, all the spare Blocks, Tar, Beef, Pork, Oil, Paints, &c. &c.* and after threatening to *burn* the sloop, left her to pursue her voyage, she being only in ballast.

By the fast sailing ship ROBERT Wain, capt. R. N. Page, arrived at this port yesterday in 36 days from Liverpool, London dates to the 21st of August, inclusive, have been received.

The king was still alive, but in a very weak state, and all hopes of his recovery were at an end.

The rumour of an approaching rupture between France and Russia, was still kept up.

The Robert Waln has performed her outward and homeward voyage in the remarkable short space of 80 days.

LONDON, *Aug.* 13.

A rumour is prevalent that the allied army in Portugal has broken up from the positions in which it was cantoned at the date of lord Wellington's last despatches, and resumed its former station in the vicinity of Almeida.—One of the reasons assigned for the change of position, is that the enemy had concentrated their forces on the northern frontiers of Portugal, and again threatened an irruption. Another reason is given in the superior healthiness of the northern provinces of Portugal, and that lord Wellington has withdrawn his troops from the south of the Tagus, on account of the sickness which prevailed among them.

A merchant vessel (the Malvina) laden with hides, tallow, and bark, from South America, was boarded by a pilot boat off Plymouth, on Friday afternoon. She was only 48 days from Buenos Ayres; and if the intelligence she brings be correct, it may be considered of some importance. The master of this vessel stated, that great rejoicings had taken place at Buenos Ayres, in consequence of a victory obtained by the troops of that government over those of the viceroy of Monte Video. Elio, himself, is reported to have fled, with a few followers.—Another account states him to have been assassinated by his own troops—nearly two-thirds of whom are said to deserted his cause, and joined the popular party, who are represented as rapidly acquiring strength in every direction.

Aug. 18—Another Anholt mail arrived on Saturday night, by which we received some further German papers, and letters from Gottenburgh to the 7th inst. The former do not supply us with any intelligence of much interest.

The last despatch from Capt Codrington, in which he details the particulars of the assault on Tarragona, and the massacre of its wretched inhabitants, will be read with great interest. We hope it will afford an awful lesson to the Spaniards themselves. It is only by resistance to the last, that they can hope for safety. From the moment the enemy entered the breach, the garrison seemed to have been seized with a sudden panic, and were unable either to defend themselves and repel their assailants, or to concert any feasible means of escape. "Those already without the walls," says capt. Codrington, "stripped and endeavored to swim off to the shipping, while those within were seen sliding down the face of the batteries; each party thus equally endangering their lives more than they would have done by a firm resistance to the enemy."

The only consolation afforded us on this occasion is, that every thing which could be achieved by British humanity and bravery, was done by our ships of war off the harbour; but the enemy were but too successful in their atrocious work of slaughter and destruction. Man, woman, and child, were put to the sword: "Many of the women and young girls ten years age (says captain Codrington) were treated in the most inhuman way; and after the soldiers had satisfied their lust, many of them, it was reported, were thrown into the flames, together with the badly wounded Spaniards; one thousand men had been left to destroy the works; the whole city was burnt to ashes, or would be so, as the houses were all set fire to."

The private communications by the Anholt mail which arrived on Saturday, are from Konigsburg to the 30th ult. and from Gottenburg to the 10th inst. Letters from Konigsburgh state, that 20,000 French troops had suddenly entered Dantzic, with all their ammunition and artillery, giving out that they were ordered to march towards the Rhine.

THOMAS PERKINS,

Silver Smith, Clock and Watch Maker,

Market, between Front and Second Streets, PITTSBURGH.

Informs his friends and the public, that he has just received an assortment of the most fashionable

JEWELLRY,

Consisting of

Plain and set Ear-rings,
Do. do Finger-rings,
Breast Pins, of various fashions,
Gold Chains, and Hair Necklaces,
Minature Frames, *&a. &c.*

Also, has on hand, Eight Day and Thirty Hour Clocks, which he will warrant.

N. B. The above articles will be sold low for cash or country produce.

August 2, 1811.

RAGS.

The highest price given at this office for *clean Linen and Cotton Rags.*

RICHARD JAMES,

LATE OF PHILADELPHIA,

Respectfully acquaints the public, that he manufactures GLASSES, of the following description, viz:

Minature, Locket, Breast-Pin, Bracelet, and Ring } Glasses, of all kinds.

Watchmakers may be supplied with flat Chrystals and Chamber Clock Glasses, of all sizes, fitted into their settings, on the shortest notice.

Coachmakers Lamps furnished and secured with Glasses of all sizes.

R. J. engraves on glass, all kinds of fancy borders, flowers, cyphers, *&c.* on passage-lamps, decanters, goblets, wine-glasses, *&c.* or any other inscription that may be wanted

Storekeepers can have their glass ware engraved at such prices, as, he flatters himself, will give general satisfaction.—All kinds of plain glass engraved, to suit the taste and fancy of house-keepers.

☞ Apply at his Manufactory, in Second street between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh

October 17, 1811.

THE SUBSCRIBER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced keeping a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, for travellers and others, that may favour him with their custom, at his old stand the sign of the *TURK*, corner of Wood and Fifth streets. Having supplied himself with every accommodation necessary, he flatters himself that by unremitting care and attention to merit a share of the patronage of a generous public.

G. STEWARD.

Pittsburgh, October 14, 1811.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

THE 1st Battalion of the 16th Regiment of the Militia of Pennsylvania, is ordered to parade on Monday the 21st inst. at the house of John Large, in Mifflin township, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and

The 2d Battalion is ordered to parade at the house of Nathaniel Plummer, in St Clair township, on Tuesday the 22d inst. at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

It is expected that the officers and soldiers will appear uniformed and equipped as the law directs.

Captains Thomas Lowe and Charles Rigdon, and Lieut. James Whitacer, are appointed to hear the appeals of the 1st Battalion, and will meet at the house of William Allison, on Saturday the 2d of November, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

For the second battalion, Captains Joseph Hughey and James Hulls, and Lieut. Alexander Calhoon, will meet at the house of Robert Shavan, on the same day and hour.

JOEL FERREE, *Lt. Col.*
16th Regt. P. M.

October 9, 1811.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 11th day of November next, the following property, to wit:

One lot or piece of ground, situate in Elizabeth town, Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, numbered in the plan of said town 16, containing in breadth 60 feet, and in depth 120 feet, on which is erected a house one and an half story high, and a number of fruit trees planted.

Also, one other lot or piece of ground, marked in the plan of said town, No. 38, containing in breadth 60 feet, and in depth 120 feet, adjoining William M'Call, and under good fence.

Also, one other lot or piece of ground, marked in the plan of said town, No. 14, on Third street, and adjoining John Scott, containing 60 feet in front, and 120 feet in depth.

Also, one other lot or piece of ground, situate in said town, and marked in the plan No. 17, containing 60 feet in front, and 120 feet in depth, adjoining John Slaughter. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Aaron Sutton and Christopher Doughty, at the suit of John Wilson.

And, by virtue of writs of venditioni exponas, will be sold at the same time and place, a certain piece of ground situate in the borough of Pittsburgh, beginning at a stake now the corner of the lot of William M'Gowan, on Liberty street, and running by the same 12 1-2 feet to a stake of lot No. 8, thence along said street 42 1-2 feet to the corner of Strawberry alley, thence along the same to Church alley, thence along the same to where it meets with Robert Campbell's corner, being the residue of lots Nos. 6, 7 and 8, be the same more or less, lot No. 9, beginning at the distance of 63 feet from Strawberry alley, and running 23 feet to an alley three feet wide, thence along said alley 30 feet to the place of beginning, being part of lot No. 9, on which is built a two story frame dwelling house, smith shop, etc. subject to 75 dollars yearly ground rent; the property of Jacob Gossin, at the suit of William Woods, for the use of Peter Magnier and James Riddle.

A certain lot or piece of ground situate in M'Kee's Port, bounded by Third street, Blackberry alley, Poplar alley, and lot No 198, numbered in the plan of said town 194, containing on Third street 55 feet, and extending back 140 feet, on which is erected a frame house, about 16 by 14 feet; taken in execution as the property of Robert M'Kee, at the suit of John Irwin.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, October 14, 1811.

IN THE PRESS,

AND WILL BE PUBLISHED SPEEDILY, A

A NARRATIVE

Of the proceedings of the

REFORMED PRESBYTERY,

In the case of the

REV. DAVID GRAHAM.

August 29, 1811.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

THE enrolled militia, residing within the bounds of the 141st Regt. of Pennsylvania militia, will be trained and exercised in Regiment on Monday the 21st instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on Ayres Hill, the farm of Andrew Watson, Esq.

As a court to hear appeals—Captains Robinson and Clow and Lieut. Irwin, will preside in the first battalion, and meet at the house of George Stewart, corner of Fifth and Wood streets, on Monday the 11th of November, between the hours of 2 and 6 o'clock P. M.

For the second battalion, Captain Douglass and Lieuts. M'Clurg and Hubley, at the house of Samuel Hubley, in Union street, on the same day and hour.

E. PENTLAND, Major
Commanding 141st Regt. P. M.

Pittsburgh, October 7, 1811.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM

Franklin Head Bookstore,

Market between Front and Second streets, PITTSBURGH.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

Memoirs of General Wilkinson, 2 vols.
The Trial of Col. Aaron Burr, on an Indictment for Treason, before the Circuit Court of the United States, held in Richmond (Va.) May term, 1807, 3 vols
Trial of Judge Chase, 2 vols.
Reports of Cases adjudged in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, by Horace Binney, 2 vols.
Jacob's Law Dictionary, 6 vols.
Dallas's Reports of Cases ruled and adjudged in the Courts of Pennsylvania, before and since the Revolution, 4 vols.
Chitty's practical treatise on Pleading, 2 vols.
The Charge of Jean Baptiste Massillon, Bishop of Clermont, addressed to his Clergy
Carr's Stranger in Ireland
An historical sketch of the Civil Wars in La Vendee, translated from the French of P. Y. J. Berthre de Bourniseaux
The Belgian Traveller, or a Picture of Bonaparte's Empire
Miss Edgeworth's Tales of Fashionable Life, 2 vols
—— Moral Tales, 2 vols.
—— Parent's Assistant, 3 vols.
Mrs. Chapone's Works, 2 vols.
The Wanderer in Jamaica, a Poem, by George Watterson, Esq. author of the Lawyer, Child of Feeling, *&c*
The West-Indies, by James Montgomery; and other Poems on the Abolition of the Slave Trade, by James Grahame and E. Benger.
The American Gardener, containing ample directions for working a kitchen garden
Reflections on the important subject of Matrimony, by Lorenzo Dow
Lorenzo Dow's Chain
Table of Post-Offices in the United States, with the names of the Postmasters, the Counties and States in which they are situated, and the distance from Washington City. October 15, 1811

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Versailles township, Allegheny county, about the 20th of August last, a small dark brown or mouse coloured *MARE*, 8 or 9 years old, the off hind foot white, some saddle marks, her mane trimmed, paces and trots. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and her away.

JOHN M'COLLOGH.

October 14, 1811.

One Dollar Reward.

LOST, about two weeks ago, a promissory note for TWENTY DOLLARS, given to Ralph Dawson by Samuel Huling, and assigned to the subscriber, and on said note there is a credit of five dollars. Whoever finds the same, and will return it to the subscriber, shall have the above reward. It can be of no use to any person but the subscriber, as payment has been stopped.

JOHN HENRY.

Pittsburgh, October 15, 1811.

FOR SALE.

A Plantation of the first quality, containing 410 acres, which has part of Fawcett's town laid out on it, and is now a post town. This place is in Columbiana county, state of Ohio, about 4 miles below the mouth of Little Beaver, on the Ohio river. There are about 40 acres cleared on it under good cultivation; a good grist mill in complete order, a handsome seat for a saw mill, and abundance of good timber. There is a dwelling house on it, with a barn and still house, and one of the best and largest sugar camps that is to be found on the Ohio. An indisputable title will be given. Any person wishing to purchase, may see the property by applying to Mr Johnston, tenant on it, and the terms of sale will be made known by

JEREMIAH BARKER.

Pittsburgh, September 9, 1811.

FOR SALE

A small Tract of Land, containing 85 acres and an half, situate on Yough river, 4 miles and an half above M'Kee's Port, on which there is erected a Grist and Saw Mill. The Grist Mill is calculated for four pair of stones, two pair are now in operation, and the other two pair may be started at a small expence. The Mill is now in compleat order for merchant work; and the seat is equal to any on the river except the falls. There is on the premises several good sugar camps, an excellent coal bank, and an elegant seat for a distillery within 8 or 10 rods of the mill; there is about 25 acres of land cleared, 8 or 9 of which is in meadow. An indisputable title will be given to the purchaser. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Virgin alley, Pittsburgh.

ADAM COON.

September 18, 1811.

N. B. Real property in Pittsburgh, if the situation suits, will be taken in exchange for the above, at cash price.

SAMUEL THOMPSON,

MERCHANT TAYLOR AND LADIES HABIT MAKER,

Lately from Philadelphia.

INFORMS the ladies and gentlemen of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he has opened a Shop in Third street, two doors above Wood street, south side, where he offers for Sale on low terms, a good assortment of

Superfine and coarse broad cloths,
Superfine and common coatings,
Superfine double mill'd and common cassimeres,
Velvets and cords,
A neat assortment of waistcoating and pelice cloths
All sorts of suspenders and flannels.

S. Thompson hopes from his long experience in his business, that he will merit a share of the public patronage—and assures all those who may please to favour him with their custom, that he will make their clothes in the neatest and most fashionable manner; he will be equally thankful for the custom of those who purchase their stuffs at other places.

September 30, 1811.

N. B. Two good journeymen taylors are immediately wanted at the above place; also, two apprentices who can bring good recommendations with them—boys from the country will be preferred.

LAND FOR SALE

The subscriber offers for Sale,

FORTY FIVE THOUSAND

Acres of Land in Pennsylvania, north and west of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, in surveys of from 50 to 500 acres.

Ten Thousand Acres whereof are in Allegheny county, within between 10 and 20 miles of Pittsburgh, and convenient to the Allegheny river, in a well settled country.

Twenty Five Thousand Acres in Butler county, on Connequenessing and Muddy creeks, within from 20 to 35 miles of Pittsburgh, and including most of the country around the town of Butler.

The residue is in Erie, Crawford and Mercer counties, near the respective county towns

A large proportion of those lands are of the best quality, and calculated for grass farms or tillage, and on or near to navigable streams emptying into the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. On many of those tracts are respectable improvements, in the occupation of tenants, of whom possession may be received on the first of April next. The land in Allegheny and Butler counties afford stone coal and iron ore, and seats for water works

The price will be low and the terms of payment rendered easy to industrious farmers and mechanics. On all sales a liberal discount will be allowed for prompt payment.

Purchasers will receive titles in fee simple, clear of all incumbrances on payment of the purchase money, or executing bonds, with mortgage of the premises to secure payment.

Apply to THOMAS COLLINS,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

WHO WANTS

A miller to take charge of a large merchant grist mill, affording room for carding and spinning machinery and a saw mill, a farmer who understands the management of a stock farm; a blacksmith and cooper, to reside at his mills near Butler: constant employment will be given to the two latter.

None need apply but such as can bring satisfactory recommendation of skill, industry, sobriety and integrity.

September 23, 1811 tf

PROPOSALS OF A COURSE OF LECTURES

ON CHEMISTRY.

SINCE the revival of letters in the fifteenth century, each peculiar age has been distinguished for some favourite science, which the scholar could not be ignorant of without a kind of opprobrium, and which in the mere man of the world and *dilettante* was deemed an essential accomplishment. Chemistry appears to hold in the nineteenth century the same rank which the metaphysics of the schools and the logical discussions held in former ages.—From the smoky laboratory of the professional chemist, the study of this science has found its way into the palaces of the great, and into the very closet of the fair, and since a few years only it has transmigrated from the fashionable circles of the English and French capitals into the elegant society of Philadelphia, New-York, and Boston. This circumstance alone, might be with many, a sufficient motive to foster a taste for this science even in these remote regions. But chemistry has a much better claim to recommend itself to the inhabitants of Pittsburgh. It is intimately connected with almost all those arts and manufactures, to which this borough owes its present flourishing state, and there is no doubt, but that a more profound study of chemistry and mineralogy will highly contribute towards improving existing establishments, and towards opening a variety of new branches of industry, and of new sources of wealth.—Under the plea of these considerations, Dr. FR. AIGSTER proposes to institute in this borough a series of Lectures on Chemistry, in which the fundamental principles of this science will be developed in a manner adapted to every understanding, and illustrated by a number of experiments equally instructive and amusing. The various applications of the science to medicine, to arts and to manufactures, will in the same time be taken notice of, as far as the limits of an elementary course of lectures will admit.

The Lectures will begin on the first of November, and terminate on the first of April. Previous to the opening of the regular lectures a public introductory lecture will be delivered.

The price of subscription is twenty dollars paid in advance—ladies will pay but half that sum.

☞ Owners of landed estates are invited to forward to Dr. Aigster for analysis the more interesting minerals, which they may meet with in their lands, especially those which would furnish materials for his proposed manufacture of mineral acids and salts.

BILIOUS & MALIGNANT FEVERS.

THE proprietor of "Hahns Anti Bilious Pills," has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience, for believing, that a dose of these pills, taken once every two weeks, during the prevalence of our bilious fevers, will prove an infallible preventative—and further, in the early stage of those diseases, their use will succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases esteemed desperate and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of these Pills is perfectly mild so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretion—to restore and amend the appetite—to produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequence. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance—they are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach and severe head-ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

Mr. HAMILTON'S
GRAND RESTORATIVE.

Which the inventor confidently recommends as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief,, and permanent cure of various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any distructive intemperance the unskilful or excessive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, bad lyngs in, &c.

Hamilton's Worm Lozenges.

This well known remedy has cured during the last eleven years, an immence number of children and adults of various dangerous complaints arising from worms.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath especially in the morning; bad and corrupt gums—itching in the nose, and convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep, irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food and sometimes voracious, purging with slimy and foetid stools, vomiting; large and hard belly; pains and sickness at the stomach; pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits; slow fever, with small and irregular pulse, a dry cough, excessive thirst, sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms should have immediate recourse to Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges, which have been constantly attended with success, in all complaints similar to those above described.

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instance.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which, suffers to accumulate, never fails to injure, and finally ruin them.

The Damask Lip Salve,

Is recommended, (particularly to the ladies) as an elegant and pleasant preparation for chopped and sore lips, and every blemish and inconvenience occasioned by colds, fevers etc. speedily restoring a beautiful rosy colour and delicate softness to the lips.

Hahn's true and genuine Corn Plaister.

A certain remedy for Corns, speedily removing them, root and branch without giving pain.

Hamilton's Essence & Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, asthmatic gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, pain in the face and neck, etc.

ITCH CURED.

By once using LEE's SOVEREIGN OINTMENT—The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this ointment is used going to bed, it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last 10 years can testify. The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the itch, over every other, are the certainty of a cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant, and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasantest pomatum.

Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues, remitteut and intermittent fevers.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, Asthmas, sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions.

To Parents who may have Children afflicted with the

HOOPING COUGH,

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable: the Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

☞ The Medicines prepared by H. LEE have been in the highest estimation thro'out the United States for upwards of ten years—many of them are sold for less than the drugs of which they are compounded, could be purchased at a retail store.

They are for Sale in Pittsburgh (only) by

ANTHONY BEELEN,

who is SOLE AGENT for the Proprietor.

To prevent imposition of worthless, or dangerous preparations, purchasers are requested to remember that an engraved label, with the signature of Hannah Lee widow of the Richard Lee, jun. (to counterfeit which is felony) is affixed to each of her genuine medicines.

Druggists and country store-keepers, will be treated with on liberal terms.

September 19, 1811.

GROCERIES.

Finley & Van Lear,

HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest of the owner.

Balt. Aug 1, 1810.

NOTICE TO DISTILLERS.

DISTILLERS in Allegheny and Westmoreland counties, that are disposed to embrace Pharis Bernard's highly improved method of distilling spirituous liquors from grain or fruit, can obtain patent rights by applying to the subscriber, next door to Messrs. T and J. Cromwell's Warehouse in Pittsburgh.

The principal advantages arising from Bernard's improvement are, the trifling expence of erecting distilleries, a saving of one half the labour and fuel—by getting more liquor from the same quantity of grain, and of a far superior quality.

REUBEN NEAL.

N. B. Two or three smart active lad wanted as apprentices to the Button and Tin business. Apply as above.

August 26. tf

Pittsburgh
Eagle Foundery.

Anthony Beelen,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he has established an *AIR FOUNDERY* on the Bank of the Monongahela River, at the Ship Yard, which is now in full operation and ready to execute Orders for Machinery of every description,

Brewers, Soap Boilers, Potash and Sa. Kettles of any size, and generally every other kind of Castings.

He has now on hand and daily making *Abbet's patent Oval Wood Stoves, Obelisk and common Coal Stoves, Rumford's Elegant Parlour Backs and Jambs, Grates, Scale and Counter weights, Waggon Boxes all sizes, Hollow ware, Mill Gudgeons, &c.*

Having procured some of the ablest workmen in the United States and good Metal the public may rely on having their work done in the best possible manner.

Pittsburgh, December 4, 1810.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the partnership subsisting between George Miltenberger and Elizabeth Banton, trading under the firm of George Miltenberger and Co. will cease by mutual consent on the 15th of the present month, all persons indebted to the said firm, will call on George Miltenberger and settle their accounts, and those having claims will call on him for payment.

GEO. MILTENBERGER.
ELIZABETH BANTON.

August 2, 1811.

NOTICE.

The subscriber wishes to establish a

Screw Augur Manufactory,

will employ two or three hands, with or without families. He will furnish shop, coal, iron, &c so that the persons whom he may employ will have nothing to do but join business immediately on their arrival at his factory; he would have it particularly understood that the persons he will employ must be sober and industrious, and have a perfect knowledge of the manufacture intended to be established.

C. COWAN.

Pittsburgh, August 31, 1811. tf

Thomas Humphreys & Co.

No. 317, Market street,

Philadelphia,

Have for Sale a large and complete assortment of

Queensware, Glass and China.

Orders from Country Merchants put up in the best manner, and on the shortest notice.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Zelinople, Butler county, Pennsylvania, an apprentice boy named THOMAS BROOKS, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, fair hair; had on and took with him a blue cassimer coat, a nankeen coatee, two pair blue nankeen and one pair gingham pantaloons. It is supposed that he has gone towards the state of Ohio. Whoever takes up said apprentice and delivers him to the subscriber shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.

DAVID ARONELL.

Sept. 23, 1811.

COPPER & TIN WARE MANUFATORY

GEORGE MILTENBERGER,

Copper Smith and Tin Plate Worker,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from the corner of Market and Front Streets, to his house in Front Street, between C. Cowan's Ware-house and the Post-Office, where he now manufactures

COPPER AND TIN WARES

of every description, as usual. He returns his thanks to those who have patronised him heretofore, and hopes by his punctuality and attention to business he will merit a continuance of their favours,

ittsburgh, August 26 .1811.

ORIGINAL
FAMILY MEDICINES,

Prepared with the greatest care and attention

By MICHAEL LEE & Co.

Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

This medicine is superior to any ever offered to the public, being innocent and mild, certain and efficacious in its operations.

Lee's Elixir.

A certain remedy for colds, coughs, or asthmas, and particularly the whooping cough, so destructive to children.

Lee's Essence of Mustard.

So well known for the cure of rheumatism, gout, palsy, sprains, &c.

Lee's Grand Restorative.

Proved by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills.

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application.

Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.

Celebrated for the cure of ringworms, tetters, &c.

Lee's Genuine Eye-Water.

An effectual remedy for all diseases in the eyes.

Lee's Tooth-ache Drops.

Which gives immediate relief.

Lee's Corn-Plaster.

Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

Lee's Restorative Powder.

For the teeth and gums.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache

The Indian Vegetable Specific.

For the cure of venereal complaints.

Sold wholesale and retail, by the Proprietors, No. 98, Pitt Street, Baltimore; and BARLOW, FOSTER & Co. next door to the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, Market Street, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others, who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be given, by the proprietors.

To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

N. B. At the places of sale may be had (gratis) pamphlets containing recent and extraordinary cases of cures, whose length prevents their being herewith inserted.

PETER A. LAUBIE,

Begs leave to inform the public, that in addition to his former assortment, he has just received several other articles, amongst which are,

Pickled Oysters in small kegs
Anchovies and Capres of the latest importations
Scotch Herrings in boxes
Figs of a superior quality, in boxes and kegs
Raisins do. do. in boxes
Ground Nuts, Almonds
Chocolate of a superior quality
Spanish Segars do. do.
Preserved Limes in small jars
Old white Wine de Grave in bottles
Do. Port Wine do.
Lime Juice
Coffee, Muscovado and white Havanna Sugars

He has as usual a general assortment of Cordials, Brandy, Gin, Madeira and Lisbon Wines, &c. all of the best quality

And a variety of Confectionary.

N. B. A boy wanted, between 12 and 15 years of age—one from the country will be preferred Apply to Peter A. Laubie, in the Diamond, next door to Doctor Mowry.

Pittsburgh, September 26, 1811.

Journeymen Hatters,

EITHER Makers, Finishers or Pullers and Cutters, travelling to the Western Country, may calculate to a certainty on getting employment at all times at the Factory of

JOHN LOWREY,
Lexington, Kentucky.

August 1, 1811.

☞ BROWNSVILLE STEEL FACTORY.

Important to the Western Country!

Morris Truman & Co.

Have for sale several tons of Steel of their own Converting which they will sell at the factory for cash, and at T. & J. CROMWELL'S, Pittsburgh, at 12 Dollars per Cwt. and 20 dollars the faggot for *Crowley.*

ALSO a few tons of Juniata Barr Iron.

TO LET.

A HOUSE and STORE,

Situate in Wood-street, between Second and Third-Streets, at present occupied by Mr. *Christian Latshaw.*

The house is commodious, and the stand for business equal to any in Pittsburgh.

Also to Let,

A small BRICK HOUSE

in Second-street, near Wood-Street, for further particulars enquire of

JAMES MORRISON.

Pittsburgh Jan. 9, 1811. tf.

NOTICE.

A LIBERAL price will be given at the Manufactory of the Subscriber, for KITCHEN FAT, in exchange for Hard or Soft Soap.

NICHOLAS O'CALLAGHAN,

corner of Ferry and Third Streets.

Pittsburgh, May 1, 1811.

The Trustees

Of the Pittsburgh Academy offer on a perpetual ground rent, two-hundred and forty feet front, on Second-street, extending from Smithfield-street to Cherry-alley, and ninety feet front on Smithfield-street, extending from Third Street to a ten feet alley.—A plan of the lots, and theterms are left with JAMES MORRISON in Wood street.

John Woods
John Wilkins } *Managers*
Isaac Craig

Pttsburgh, April 8, 1811. tf.

BL green Havanne coffee in bags, heads and barrels
New rice in tierces
Old Jamaica rum in barrels
Holland gin in do.
Country gin of excellent quality in do.
Cogniac brandy
Old hyson, young hyson and hyson skin teas

FOR SALE,

At the Store in front of the Distillery, corner of Smithfield street and Diamond alley, at a low rate for cash or approved endorsed notes at 90 days. Whiskey will also be taken in payment for the above articles at a liberal price.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1811. tf

Town Lots for Sale.

THE subscriber having been solicited by a number of Mechanics and others to lay off a TOWN on the south side of the Monongahela opposite to Mr. Eichbaum's factory, he now gives notice, that he has complied with their request; therefore, persons desirous to purchase Lots in said Town will call at his house in Pittsburgh, where they will see the plan, and know the terms of purchase.

The scite for this Town is too well known to require a particular description; suffice it to say, that for elegance of situation and salubrity of air, it is exceeded by none, and the fine springs in its neighbourhood and an inexhaustible mine of coal, renders it a most eligible spot to carry on manufactures either by steam or otherwise.

NATHANIEL BEDFORD.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1811.

☞ Those who have bespoke Lots in the Town laid out by N. Bedford, on the south side of the Monongahela river, are desired to come forward and enter their names, as a Book for that purpose is now opened; otherwise they will be sold to the first bidder.

PATENT SHOT.

3000 lbs. Patent Shot,

Just received and for Sale, by

ANTHONY BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1811.

DONATION LANDS *FOR SALE.*

District.	No.	Acres.	
			BUTLER COUNTY.
1	172	200	Adjoins Mr. Christy's, on the *new* state road.
	153	200	Near Mr. Stewart's—Beaver dam creek passes through it a good mill seat thereon.
			MERCER COUNTY.
2	1845	200	Near Mr. Pearson's.
	87	300	Near New-Castle—the tract on which John Robinson lives.
3	21	300	Little Neshannock and Big-run unites in it—about eight miles S. W. of Mercer, and within one mile of Mr. Hamel's.
	59	250	Within half a mile of the last mentioned tract.
	577	200	Within one mile of Mercer—adjoins Mr. Junkins tract on the east.
	589	200	Indian-run passes through it—about three miles from Mercer, on the New-Castle road, and near to Mr. Cook's.
	61	250	Shenango passes through it—within one mile of Mr. Byer's mill.
	5	200	Neshannock passes through it—about eight miles from
	191		Mercer, on the New-Castle road, andnear Mr. Gilkey's
	575	200	Adjoining the town of Mercer.
4	66	250	Otter-creek and Big-run pasess through it—within from three to four miles of Mercer, andnear to Mr. Campbell's; a mill seat thereon.
	787	200	About nine miles from Mercer, on the road to Warren (Ohio) and near to Mr. Hertford's.
	693	200	Near the town of Shenango.
	845	100	Near Mercer.
	716	200	In the big bend of Shenango, near to Mr. Marshall's.
	713	200	Within one mile of the last mentioned tract, and adjoining Mr. Beatty's.
	78	500	On which the town of Shenango is laid out, at the big bend of Shenango river.
5	1050	200	Adjoining settlement.
	1054	200	Adjoining settlement.
	998	200	Adjoining settlement.
			CRAWFORD COUNTY.
6	110	250	About twelve miles from Meadville, and near Mr. Blondell' mill.
	119	500	Little Sugar-creek passes through it—about five miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Kittinger's.
7	70	300	Near Mr. Dixon's mill—about six miles from Meadville.
	63	300	About eight miles N. E. of Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Wykoff's.
8	150	500	Muddy-creek passes through it—within a few rods of the state road from Franklin to Erie, about fifteen miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Heatley's.
	1552	200	About three miles from the last mentioned tract.

THE above lands are of an excellent quality, and well watered (generally large streams passing through them) and timbered—nearly all of them adjoining settlements, and in good situations. Titles indisputable.

Also for Sale.

LOTS in the town of SHENANGO.—This town is laid out in the big bend of Shenango river, near the centre of Mercer county, and about 55 miles north-west from Pittsburgh. It possesses many advantages well calculated to render the Lots valuable. The situation and plan of the town are handsome—a navigable water passes through it, as also does the main road from Pittsburgh, by way of Mercer, to New-Connecticut, in the state of Ohio. It is surrounded by a delightful country—fertile, well watered and healthy—lies nearly central between Lake Erie and the Ohio river, in the route intended by nature to connect the interests of those waters—indeed it must become the concentrating point of trade between them. From the many advantages it combines it must unquestionably become a place of considerable trade. A number of Lots being already disposed of, improvements will be immediately commenced, and will be very much promoted in their progress, by the Legislature having passed a law appropriating a sum of money for building a bridge over the Shenango, in the town, which, in all probability, will be completed this season.

Likewise for Sale,

A VALUABLE SEAT FOR MILLS, on the Lachawanick, near its mouth, and within a few perches of the town of Shenango, together with any quantity of land adjoining, from 50 to 200 acres. A Saw-mill would find full employ immediately, and a Grist-mill by the time it can be erected. All the sawing necessary for the improvement of the town may be done there; and rafts of timber, descending the Shenango, can be floated up the Lachawanick to the mill, without difficulty, as it will stand but a few perches from its mouth.

The above Lands and Lots will be sold cheap, for cash or good payments, and indisputable titles given. Application to be made to the subscriber, at No. 238, Arch-street, Philadelphia.

May 1810. JOSEPH MORRISON.

N. B. A plan of the Town may be seen at Mr. Robert Spencer's, Pittsburgh, Mr. William M'Millan's, Mercer; and at the subscriber's, Philadelphia.